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PROVO CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## LIVES OF TWO MEN.

As Portrayed Last Sunday by  
B. H. Roberts.

A Stranger's First Impression  
on Arriving in Utah and  
Beholding Her Scenery.

An Honest and Industrious  
People are Not Licentious  
and Blood-Thirsty.

The weather being fine on Sunday, induced a very large congregation to attend the services held in the meeting-house. After the usual opening services, Elder Frank Taylor said he was proud to know that he was a Latter-day Saint. The speaker felt this more forcibly a short time ago, when a gentleman, with whom he was acquainted, talked to him of the corruptions and licentiousness of the Mormon people. "I wish you were not a Mormon Mr. Taylor," said the man, "as I am interested in you and think it is a pity you should spend your time among such people. I am truly sorry you are one of these people." I thanked him for his kind intentions, and told him I was very proud of being a Mormon, and that I thought he had the boot on the wrong foot, because the Latter-day Saints were the best people on the face of the whole earth, and that they were the people who enjoyed their liberty and freedom more than any other religious body. I then asked him to compare himself, and see if he could find where he had done more good to the world than I had, or if he had any more liberties, or if he treated his fellow-being with any more humanity. He said, "Well, Mr. Taylor, I don't mean you, I mean the Mormons, I believe you are all right." "Well," said I, "you certainly mean me, as I am a Latter-day Saint, and I am proud to belong to this despised people, but who are greatly blessed, nevertheless." On my mission with Elder B. H. Roberts I have observed the great difference between this people and those living outside of this mountain region. This was forcibly brought to my mind when traveling over the U. P. R. R. some time since. In the car where I was, were two young men, who were talking to an old gentleman, and telling him what a fine country Wyoming was. The old gentleman watched for the fine country when we went through that State, but failed to see it in the same way the boys did. When he passed Evanston, and crossed the line into Utah, he exclaimed, "Why this is beginning to look like a good country." The boys told him that he was now in the Mormon country, and they were very disappointed because he thought Utah better than Wyoming. They then told him stories of Danites and destroying angels, and how he would have to protect himself, etc. He listened very patiently for a long time, and when nearing Ogden arose and said: "Gentlemen, this may be true that you are telling me, but this people are undoubtedly a very industrious class, and they must be honest to be industrious, and people that are honest and industrious are not the licentious and blood-thirsty people you tell me the Mormons are." "Well," said the boys, "the Mormons are all slaves and have to pay a tenth of all they possess, to support a lot of fat priests in Salt Lake city." "Well," said the gentleman, "I don't know how they do, but from the looks of things it wouldn't hurt you folks in Wyoming to try the same way." If you travel from the East, or North, or South, you can see what the land was before the Mormons got here, as in some of the territories the country has not been made to blossom as Utah has been by the Mormons. We can see the workings of the Lord, and we cannot help but acknowledge His hand.

Elder B. H. Roberts next addressed the congregation. He referred to an incident in the life of the Savior, which touched on the principles spoken of by the previous speaker. When the Savior was preaching in the region where He was raised, His doctrine touched the hearts of His hearers, and they marveled and said, "Never spake man such truth as this man doeth." But the Pharisees and lawyers tried to neutralize his teachings by asking whether the elders upheld Him, and whence did He get teachings. These learned men did not study His doctrine, but rejected it on account of its humble origin, crying out, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" And so it is with men in our day. They will reject good, not from its intrinsic value, but because of its origin. Only the common people will accept truth from whatever origin it springs, for it is well known that all great achievements, both temporal and spiritual, come from the masses and not from the classes. Then it is a wonder that the doctrine of the Latter-day Saints is not received, when the Savior's doctrine was rejected? Not long since, in traveling, I happened to sit close to a gentleman

who was talking to a lady, and telling her that he knew where Joseph Smith was born, and how low and humble his parents were, and said he could not understand how people could believe in a prophet whose origin was so humble. I tried to join in this conversation, but could not, so I contented myself with reflections and they were something like this: "If we trace the origin of the Son of God I wonder if it will have any prestige over the origin of Joseph Smith?" Joseph, the husband of Mary, was a carpenter, and Joseph Smith's father was a farmer, and a farmer is just as good as a carpenter. This puts me in mind of an incident. A young man who was a deserter from the English army came to America, and after traveling around a good deal finally came out here, and in looking around he became acquainted with one of our young mountain girls. In conversing with her he said: "The only objection I have to America is that you have no aristocrats." The young lady wanted to know what an aristocrat was. "Why," said he, "people of leisure, with money, who don't do anything for a living." "Oh!" said the girl, "we have plenty of them, only we call them farmers." And I say that the farmer who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and in fact all tradesmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., are the true nobility of the earth. Jesus Christ was born in a stable and cradled in a manger, and I don't think you can find a more humble cradle or a lower origin than that. Jesus said, "because the world hates you, therefore I have chosen you out of the world." The country the Savior was in was overrun with lawyers and learned men, and they sent to the Savior to try and entrap him into saying something against Caesar. At one time they asked him if it was right to pay tribute to Caesar, for they thought by getting him to commit himself, they could have him tried before a magistrate, and as the Jews had a strong inclination to revolt at this time, to say anything against Caesar was a very grievous offense. But the Savior gave an answer, "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's, and unto God that which is God's." This reply completely baffled them. But the Savior's trial and death was perfectly lawful. They made him carry his cross before the rabble, and stripped him of his clothes and crucified him between two thieves, and I would ask, was Joseph Smith's death any more humiliating? I answer, no. These enemies of Joseph Smith tried to make him commit himself, and failing in this they boasted that as law could not reach him, powder and ball could, and it did, as history plainly tells us. When the Savior saw the women of Jerusalem weeping for Him as He passed with His cross, He said unto them, "Weep not for me, but for the judgment which will come upon this people and Jerusalem." The sequel proved that judgment did surely befall them.

### Life of Sitting Bull and the Indian War.

"The Life of Sitting Bull and the Indian War," is the title of a new work by the famous writer and lecturer, W. Fletcher Johnson, Author of "The Johnstown Flood." The fever heat to which public excitement has been aroused by reason of the pending Indian War, makes the publication of this great work one of special interest and importance, and every patriotic American should read it. The book comprises a graphic and fascinating story of the greatest Indian Nation; a full and authentic life of Sitting Bull, the foremost of American Indians; a vivid and realistic description of the Mesajah Craze and Ghost Dance, and a full history of the great Indian War of 1890-91. The volume teems with incidents more thrilling than romance, and fully establishes the fact that "truth is stranger than fiction." In it are to be found in all their wild reality and vivid savagery, a living history of the Sioux Nation, from the earliest time to the present day; graphic descriptions of their peculiar manners and strange customs; their disgusting dog feasts and weird sun-lance, their religious beliefs and ceremonies, etc. General Miles, General Custer, Buffalo Bill, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, White Eagle, etc., are prominent figures in this thrilling and blood-curdling story. The book, which is profusely illustrated throughout, is gotten up in the finest style of the book-makers art, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in its production. We predict for it an enormous sale. It is sold by subscription. The General Agents for the Pacific Coast are the well-known, enterprising house, the Pacific Publishing Co., San Francisco and Portland. See their advertisement in another column.

Wm. Gilligan, the man on whom the police found a kit of burglar tools some time ago, was arrested by Night watchman Alfred at the depot Tuesday night, and was taken before Justice Noon this morning charged with stealing an overcoat from the Council Bar saloon belonging to Mr. J. Riley, one of the proprietors of that institution. The prisoner had the overcoat with him when arrested. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. Not being able to pay the same he was sent to jail for sixty days hard labor.

## BEFORE JUDGE BLACKBURN

Alfred Tomlinson Secures  
\$500 Damages.

For Injuries Sustained in Being  
Ejected from a U. P.  
Freight Train.

Fourteen Italians on Trial for  
Engaging in a Riot at  
Castle Gate.

MONDAY.  
Court resumed session at 10 o'clock. The case of American Fork city vs. C. M. Boley, was compromised by defendant and appeal dismissed.  
Henry Warner, a boy 14 years of age, was arraigned on a charge of burglary, alleged to have been committed in December last, at Fillmore, Millard county, by breaking into the residence of John Kelly of that place. He took the statutory time to plead.  
The case of Provo city vs. St. V. Le Sieur was set for March 14, 1891.  
Peter Nelson No. 1, was excused for the term from further services as a petit juror.

Adelbert Cazier entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of adultery. The case was not set owing to Judge Powers, one of the attorneys for defendant, being absent.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY.  
Jos. Pince and thirteen others were arraigned on a charge of riot, alleged to have been committed at Castle Gate, Emery county, Utah, on the 22d of February, 1891, by unlawfully assembling and flourishing pistols, knives and other weapons. A. G. Sutherland, attorney for the defendants, entered a plea of not guilty for each of them.

Harvey Warner and Stanley Reid appeared and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of burglary.  
The case of the People vs. J. D. Smith and B. F. Caffrey was called. This is a case in which the defendants are charged with selling liquor on Sunday at Castle Gate, Emery county, Utah.

J. D. Smith, proprietor of the saloon, plead guilty and promised to close his saloon hereafter on Sunday. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

B. F. Caffrey pleaded a former conviction, having already paid a fine for this offense.

The following names were drawn from the box, to serve as petit jurors for the rest of the term: Jas. Chipman, Parley Draper, Wm. McKenzie, Frank P. Long, John H. Scott, Frank Carroll, Harrison M. Fugate, Charles Webb, C. C. Harper, L. E. Ritter.  
The case of Fountain Green vs. Antone Christensen, for furious driving in the streets of Fountain Green, was next called. Jacob Johnson appeared for the prosecution and W. K. Reid for the defendant. A jury was empaneled and the case proceeded.

After Reese R. Lowellyn and George Carter testified as to holding positions in the corporation. The attorney for the defendant contended that the decree of the county court making Fountain Green a corporation had not been filed in the office of the county recorder and he moved for a nonsuit of the case, which was granted.

The case of Alfred Tomlinson vs. U. P. railroad company was called and a jury empaneled. This is a case in which damages to the amount of \$15,000 are claimed by the defendant for being put off a train at American Fork on the 5th of November, 1890, and sustaining injuries thereby. Mr. M. M. Kellogg appeared for the plaintiff and Parley Williams for the defendant.

On the day mentioned it appears that the plaintiff had gone to American Fork on business, on a freight train, and on completing his business he boarded another freight train for Pleasant Grove. When the conductor came along he told him in a rash manner to get off. This was after the train had started. In getting off he stumbled and fell, and hurt himself on the left knee, and had been confined to his bed for three weeks.

Mr. Tomlinson, the plaintiff, testified he was 60 years of age; I went to American Fork on the afternoon of the 5th of November on a freight train; I asked the brakeman if the train went to American Fork, and he told me yes; the conductor came along after the train started and asked me where I was going; I told him to Pleasant Grove; he said, "well, this train don't carry passengers, and damn you, get off;" the train was then going at a good rate; when I stepped off I fell and hurt my left knee; I was assisted on the freight train that followed, and arrived at Pleasant Grove, where I was helped home in a buggy and put to bed; I did not get out of bed for three weeks, and then had to move by the aid of a chair; my knee was very painful and very much swollen; I was also hurt in my left side and hand and arm; I was in active condition previous to this, but have not done any work since the accident; I would

not have jumped from the train, but was afraid I would be thrown off, for the conductor looked angry and spoke in an angry tone.

To Mr. Williams.—Know the conductor by sight; think his name is Hilton; had not rode with him previous to this; I work at the business of putting up farming machinery; the conductor was the only man on the car when I jumped off; he was not the man I asked about the train; the train was going at a fast rate when I jumped.

The court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.  
When Court resumed session the case of Alfred Tomlinson vs. U. P. Ry. Company was continued. The cross-examination of the plaintiff was continued. He said that he did not tell anyone he had been hurt by a plow falling on him; did not apply to the railroad for damages.

J. E. Gammitt testified he saw defendant when he came from American Fork, and he helped him from the train at Pleasant Grove; he would have fallen when I helped him down had I not caught him. I saw his leg, and his knee was badly bruised and swollen; he could not attend his work afterwards, he was in bed about two weeks, and he has not been able to do any work since.

D. M. Smith, Melvin Smith and W. Wadley testified that the train was in motion when they saw the defendant jump from the train.

Mrs. Tomlinson and Miss Tomlinson, wife and daughter of the defendant, testified as to the helpless condition of defendant during his illness, resulting from the jumping off the train.

The prosecution here rested.

Mr. Hilton was the first witness for the defense, and said: I am a conductor on the U. P. R. Y.; remember the circumstance at American Fork; told plaintiff he could not ride on my train; but could ride on the train following me; told him so before he got on, and told him just as the train started; saw him stagger, but could not say whether he fell.

Mr. Honck testified: I was brakeman on Hilton's train; our train was an extra; heard Hilton tell plaintiff that he could not carry passengers; our train was just moving out when he got off.

To Mr. Kellogg.—I was on the rear of the train; saw plaintiff jump from the train; saw him stagger, but could not say whether he fell.

Mr. Hilton was recalled, and to Mr. Kellogg said he had regular orders for his train in regard to the running of it.

To Mr. Kellogg: Was conductor on the Mexican Central Railway previous to my employment on the U. P. Railway; quit because I wanted to come back to the United States.

Mr. Hillsbury—Live in Salt Lake city; am conductor on local freight train on the U. P. Railway; heard Hilton tell plaintiff he could not carry passengers; plaintiff told me he had been hurt by a plow or something, and that he had been to see a doctor in American Fork; never heard plaintiff say anything about being hurt by getting off the other train; did not tell plaintiff he ought to sue for damages; I am engaged in the restaurant business in Salt Lake city.

To Mr. Kellogg: I had business at the depot at the time of this affair; saw plaintiff step off the caboose; he was about thirty feet from me; when he got off the train he rode with me to Pleasant Grove; I did not say I would bring a suit for damages against the U. P. Railway; did not belong to any brotherhood of railroad men.

Mr. Honck was recalled by the defense; I was rear brakeman on Mr. Hilton's train; the head brakeman was on ahead.

This concluded the testimony for the defense.

Mr. C. M. Beck was called by the plaintiff, and said he was on Hillsbury's train, but did not hear any conversation between defendant and Hillsbury.

Mr. Tomlinson was recalled, and said he did not hear Hillsbury talking to Hilton at American Fork, nor did not ask Hilton if he could ride on his train.

This concluded the testimony.

The jury were charged and retired. An order to subpoena the witnesses for the defense in the case of the People vs. Thos McGrath et al was granted. The case of August Butler vs Butler was dismissed.

A divorce was granted in the case of Emma McDonald vs Wm. McDonald, by Fred Samuels, Samuel Samuels, both natives of Denmark and residents of Juab County; and Rekvad Nelson, native of Norway, and resident of Sanpete County, were admitted to citizenship.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock today.  
WEDNESDAY.  
The jury in the case of Alfred Tomlinson vs. Union Pacific Railway Co., came in and returned a verdict allowing damages to the amount of \$500 for injuries received by the plaintiff at the hands of said company at American Fork, last November.

Jas. Chipman, of American Fork, and William McKenzie, of Springville, were examined as to their qualifications to act as petit jurors and were sworn in accordingly.

The case of the People vs. Joseph Piner and thirteen others, for riot, was called and a jury empaneled. Mr. W. H. King appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. G. Sutherland and Mr. McCartney for the defense.

B. F. Caffrey was the first witness. He testified: I live at Castle Gate; was there on the 22d of February; was at Captain Smith's saloon that day; there are about 400 men at Castle Gate and about 40 Italians; the saloon is about 22 by 60 feet, with a bar and tables and chairs and one stove; the stove is protected with railing; on the 22d of February the Italians came in about 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon quite a crowd of the boys were in the saloon. The witness here identified several of the defendants as being present at the saloon on that day. Know George Jones; he is check-weighman at the mine; some of the Italians were talking to Jones and accused him of giving some of the men better weight than they got; did not see anybody strike Jones, but saw him being picked up by some of the boys; the Italians pushed the boys that were carrying Jones out, into the corners and a free fight ensued; this was the start of the fight; don't know who struck first; one man had a club; the Italians got the worst of the fight and went away; the Italians never mixed with other classes before; never saw them drinking with the other boys that day; after the Italians left the building I was afraid they would come back and make trouble; could see men coming towards the saloon in the moonlight; they came within fifty yards of the saloon; the first shots were fired from the brush about fifty yards from the saloon; they fired directly towards the building; there were two parties shooting; and about thirty shots were fired; I stepped out and fired some shots at the Italians, and they crossed the creek and kept shooting; I then went up town and got the marshal; did not see the Italians when I got back with him.

To A. G. Sutherland: There were about thirty men in the saloon; about eighteen or twenty were Italians; the trouble commenced with George Jones, check-weighman; the Italians were not satisfied with him and accused him of giving bad weight; none of the other miners took any part in the conversation with the check-weighman; John and William Samuels, Joseph Haycock, and others of the miners were there; saw Jones on the floor; don't know who knocked him down; the Italians followed the boys that carried Jones to the lower end of the saloon; don't know who started the row in the bottom of the hall; saw Loventi with blood on his face after the general fight; about thirty minutes elapsed from the time the Italians left until they came back with fire-arms; we got four pistols and one shot gun in the room; the saloon before the Italians fired any at all; I fired to get my pistol in working order, as it was rusty, and I expected trouble with the Italians.

To W. H. King: The Welsh boys were near Jones when he was knocked down; there were six or seven Welsh boys in the saloon; the Italians did not require to go to the lower end of the saloon to get out.

John Samuels was the next witness: I live in Castle Gate; I have been working there about two years; there are about thirty or forty Italians in the camp; they live about 200 yards from the saloon; there is a creek dividing the saloon from the hill, along which there is brush; am familiar with the faces of the Italians; I was at the saloon on the 22d of February. [Witness here identified several of the Italians as being at the saloon on that day]. There were nine or ten Italians at the saloon who are not now in court; saw Mr. Jones there; he was standing at the bar; there were no other Welsh boys near him; don't know who struck Jones; two men took him towards the back door, when two of the defendants took hold of one of them and pushed him into the corner. The witness here gave a very graphic description of the fight, and said that the last voice he heard was saying "gun;" outside the door were all talking about guns; the Italians came back in about one hour; heard the shots and saw about nine or ten men in the brush; we returned their shots; saw the bullet marks in the building.

To Mr. Sutherland: Took a bullet out of the wall in the saloon; the first shot was fired by Caffrey; he was cleaning his revolver; about twenty minutes elapsed before the Italians commenced shooting; in the light Loventi came after me with a chair, and I knocked him down, and another came after me and I knocked him down, and then grabbed a chair and laid some more of the Italians out; I saw some of them in the brush after the fight; Loventi was the last man to leave the house and he left crying out for a gun, did not see any guns used in the fight in the saloon.

Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.  
At 2 o'clock the riot case was resumed.

Mr. Wm. Grace, bartender, was the next witness. He testified: I live at Castle Gate; have been there a year and a half; was at the saloon all day on the 22d of February; there were about twenty-four or twenty-five Italians at the saloon; they had a meeting about the check-weighman; there were more Italians than others; there were only five white men fighting with the Italians; the rest of the Welsh crawled under the benches; saw Loventi strike Jones and knock him down; the Italians say they were going for their guns.

Mr. William Samuels, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dixon corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses.

On account of witnesses for the prosecution not being present, the case was left over until Thursday morning.

Domestic Malice and Jos. Piner, on motion of W. H. King were dismissed from the case, as it was clearly shown they had no connection with the fight or riot.

John W. Colburn et al were arraigned on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday at Clear Creek. Both entered a plea of not guilty.

The case of Richard Breerton vs. Chas. H. Miller et al was called. W. H. King, attorney for the defense, moved that the judgment be set aside. Motion not granted.

Court adjourned until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

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